(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2902.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1802.

MADRAS, December 31.

ADVICES by the Dispatch, capt. Hutchinson, lately arrived with a cargo of sugar from China, report that the King had issued an edict by which free ingress into all the ports of Cochin China had been granted to all English vessels, with exemption from port charges, and duties of every description.—This exclusive mark of favour to English vessels, is said to have been principally occasioned by the favourable impression of the national character, commenced by some emigrant French officers and banished priests, who had entered into the service and received the protection of the government of Cochin China. The rebellion which had long existed in that country continued to oppose some resistance to the regular authority, but decided advantages had lately been obtained by the latter, which promised to bring the contest to a speedy termination.

PHENOMENON.

Five minutes after sunset, a meteor appeared over St. Thomas's Mount, on the evening of the 18th instant, which at first resembled a rocket descending obliquely at an angle with the horizon of about 45, and in a direction from S. E. to N. W. Its progress was rapid, in a streight line, and from its commencement until it finally burst, with apparent explosion, about 20 degrees from the horizon, had traversed a space of 15 degrees, and although the few clouds visible, were yet tinged red with the refracted light of the sun, the brilliancy of the meteor was such, as to cause all persons, abroad, to look that way, when their eyes were dazzled with the sight.

The sun had set with great lustre, so as to be visible until the western hills obscured the last point of his sphere. The motion of the air was so gentle, that the wind could just be perceived as being from the land; but what seems to render this more worthy of notice than the generality of meteors, is, that after its first appearance and last explosion, it remained for some minutes, in all the brilliancy of a furnace in white heat, or rather, a plate of polished silver, from which the sun's rays are reflected: it then gradually extended a little in breadth, and fell into a zig zag, less sharp than forked lightning, the extremities bending towards each other, so that in half an hour it appeared like the circumference of a cloud of a luminous red colour.

From its remaining so long stationary, it filled the mind with the idea of something more material than fire, which explodes and is instantaneously extinguished, as is the case with most meteors; and in all probability, was of that kind, that has given rise to the appellation of a shot star, and which is vulgarly supposed to fall on the surface of the earth, in the form of a thick jelly or mucilage, and were it not for the rapidity and explosion, might be considered as being of a phosphorescent nature.

Other accounts of this extraordinary phenomenon state, that it appeared, at first circular, and not unlike the moon, when seen through a mist—that it became brighter by degrees, and at length burst; That a column, as it were of smoke, ascended from it, which was succeeded by a broad luminous streak of some expanse, which after a short interval, was changed into a zig zag line, with obtuse angles—resembling a snake descendant with the head somewhat raised and involuted. That it remained bright, like a pale shine, for more than 25 minutes. When the lower extreme appeared of a brimstone colour; and which in about 10 minutes spread itself by degrees, over the whole line; so that the whole vanished, or gradually faded away in a direction upwards.

The middle of the line seemed wider than any other part; and on the first appearance of the meteor seemed to be the point or centre, from which the two ends of the line diverged—and which may account for a diversity of opinion, in respect to the bursting of the ball, at first seen.—Some averring it to have shot in direction towards the heavens—and others towards the earth.

LONDON, June 16.

We understand M. Otto (by order of his government) has very lately delivered several notes to lord Hawkesbury, respecting the hostile language held in parliament, and the free remarks of the English newspapers on the conduct of Buonaparte. Nothing further on this subject has transpired; and we do not believe ministers will be able to afford any further satisfaction than a civil answer.

We were the first, on Tuesday last, to announce the appointment of general Andreossi, as ambassador from France to England. The fact was on Monday announced by M. Otto to lord Hawkesbury, and it is publicly confirmed by various letters from Paris. It is remarkable that Andreossi was some years ago appointed by the directory one of the committee for superintending the descent on England. He is, as we have already stated, one of the ablest engineers in France, and, it is said, is to bring in with several officers almost as well skilled in that science. The circumstances we are assured, have greatly alarmed ministers, who are much embarrassed, between their desire of being civil to France, and their fear of being accused of allowing Frenchmen in this country, who may investigate the means of invading it—Portalis the younger is to be Andreossi's chief secretary.

PROVIDENCE, August 14.

INTERESTING.

The ship Sterling, capt. Toby, is arrrived at Newport, from Gibraltar, which she left the second July, and brings the following important intelligence,

On the 24th June arrived at Gibraltar, from Tangiers, Mr. Simpson, consul of the United States, having been ordered to depart from thence at only one hour's notice.—This order was in consequence of not complying with a demand of the emperor of Morocco, to grant convoy for several of his vessels, laden with wheat, bound to Tripoli, and the release and convoy of the Tripolitan ship, then at Gibraltar, to pass unmolested with her crew. The danger by the consul and commodore Morris was considered so great in passing the Straits by the gun boats, that the latter with the frigate Chesapeake, came out with only three ships, there being an order from the emperor to fit his armed craft immediately against the Americans.

BATTLEBORO' [Ver.] August 9.

On Saturday last, Samuel M'Millen, of Warrick, cut his throat from ear to ear with his razor, and expired in 3 hours after. The circumstances of this horrid transaction exceed every thing of the kind ever published. He arose in the morning with his usual cheerfulness, went out and milked his cows; returned to the house, took his razor and effected the bloody work in the door yard, in presence of his wife: Her shrieks brought a neighbour to the spot; he would not go into the house, or lie down on a bed which was carried out for him; but while the blood was running from his throat took a quid of tobacco, and offered one to his neighbour with his usual good nature; by signs he invited him to his sty to view a pig, then sick, which he scared up, and patted him with fondness. There was no alteration from his common behaviour, no signs of remorse, fear or sense of his dreadful situation till he fainted and fell on the grass, where he died like a butchered hog. He was between 60 and 70 years of age.

About 20 years since he hung himself, was cut down by his son, and after lying apparently dead half an hour was resuscitated by an able physician.

It is remarkable, that instead of shewing any symptoms of insanity or weakness, this man has ever been steady in business, a hard labouring and successful farmer, a pleasant neighbour, strictly moral, and affectionate to his wife and children. That a man in such a state of mind and body, should thus sinfully rush unasked into the presence of his Maker, is truly astonishing.

NEW-YORK, August 18.

As the public mind has been considerably agitated in consequence of the arrival of three French ships of war in this port, and the expectation of three others, we have made it our business to become acquainted with their situation, as to health and their object in coming into this port.

In the first place, it is proper to state, and we do it from the best information, that the frigate La Consolante, (which vessel has been permitted to anchor off Fort Jay) is a healthy ship—that she has had no death on board since her arrival off Guadaloupe, and that though there are upwards of 200 blacks on board, not one has died, or been sick; she cannot, however, approach the town—none but the officers and the oarsmen of one boat are allowed to come on shore.

The other two ships of war, though with very little sickness and no malignancy on board, are detained at the quarantine ground, and commodore Caille has pledged his word to the health officer that if any sickness should happen on board La Consolante, he will instantly stop the boats from going to town, and report the case or cases to him.

These ships went from Guadaloupe to Carthagena, but anchored several leagues from the Spanish Main, and only sent a boat with some officers on shore.

The names of the ships of war now in our port, are the frigates La Consolante and La Voltaire, and the sloop of war Salamandre; the whole having on board between 7 and 800 blacks, taken from Guadaloupe. The frigates La Cocarde, and La Rosaine, and the sloop of war La Chiffonne, are hourly expected.

We are informed that it was intended to land these blacks at Carthagena, but that the Spaniards would not receive them. On their determination to bring them out to America, one of the squadron was dispatched back to Guadaloupe, for orders relative to the disposition of the black prisoners; and it is supposed they will remain in this port till such orders shall be received.

It is also said, that the poor wretches on board these vessels are almost in a state of starvation—and that application has been made for supplies, to be paid for in bills drawn on the first consul. Provisions, they say, must be had. If the paper offered in payment will not be accepted, what is to be done. Perhaps, at this time, it would be advisable in our government, to become endorsers for Buonaparte. This would please this powerful man, and perhaps prevent his future power and vengeance from being directed against us.

The reports of Saturday evening, in consequence of orders having been given to some of the independent corps to hold themselves in readiness, and prepared for battle, are truly laughable. It was stated as the cause of these orders, that the commander of the French squadron had threatened to fire on the town, and take provisions per force.—That it was an insult on his nation to refuse the consul's papers. Another report was, that the blacks had been offered at so much a head, in exchange for provisions—and if not taken, *the town was to be bombarded!* A third report was, that the French commodore made a proposition to land the blacks, and let them shift for themselves—this was also refused, *and this town was to be laid in ashes.*

The fact is, we are informed, that some disposition was discovered on the part of the blacks, to rise and force a landing. This circumstance was communicated to the mayor of the city, who, no doubt thought proper, in case of such an attempt to have the military in readiness to oppose the landing on our shores of a set of men so much to be dreaded—men inured to plunder and familiar with the most bloody massacres—and ripe for every species of cruelty.

August 17.

Capt. Fuller, who arrived here yesterday in 16 days from Curracoa, informs that the two French 74's and sloop of war, which sailed some time since from St. Domingo for Porto-Cavello for mules and cattle, were obliged to return on account of a mortal fever which prevailed at that place which carried off, on an average, 30 persons a day. While there, the commodore of this squadron died of the above disease—They came off without getting either mules or cattle.

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[The subsequent letters have passed between the mayor and the French consul on the subject of the French frigates now in our harbour.]

New-York, August 14, 1802.

SIR,

I have been informed that the frigates belonging to your nation, now in this harbour, have a great number of negroes (slaves or prisoners) confined on board. You are acquainted, Sir, with the scrupulous jealousy with which our laws watch their introduction into our country, and will therefore perceive it to be a duty, which as its first magistrate, I owe this city, to request through you an assurance from the commander of the squadron, that none of those people shall, under any pretence, be permitted to land.—I hope too it will not be deemed an indiscretion, on a point so interesting to our police, to ask whether the force on board is fully adequate to prevent any risque of insurrection or escape.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

Citizen Archambolt, commercial agent of the French republic.

—

Honourable Edward Livingston, mayor of the city of New-York.

MR. MAYOR,

On the receipt of the letter which you did me the honour to write me yesterday, I communicated its contents to the commander of the French division now anchored in this port. I hasten to transmit to you a copy of his answer, which I hope will appear to you satisfactory on all points.

I have the honour to inform you, that in consequence of the fears manifested by the inhabitants of this city, on the approach of the frigate La Consolante, the commander has ordered her back to the quarantine as soon as possible. We flatter ourselves that you will see in this step the sincere wish of

pleasing you. I have the honour to be, with respect, Mr. Mayor, your very humble servant.

(Signed) L. ARCHAMBAL.

New-York, 27 Thermidor, 10 o'clock.

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The commandant of the naval division of the French republic, to citizen ARCHAMBAL, commissioner of commercial relations at New-York.

Citizen Commissioner,

I receive this instant the letter you have done me the honour to write, with a translation enclosed of the one addressed to you. I hasten to answer them by assuring you that the most severe order had been previously given to prevent any man of colour from having any communication with the land. And this morning the same orders have been renewed. I hope this assurance will give full satisfaction to the mayor of the city.

These persons have moreover behaved very peaceable since their importation—and this country does not seem calculated to inspire them with any ideas of revolt. But if any such should be entertained, I can assure you most positively that the land forces on board are more than sufficient to keep them in good order.

I have the honour to salute you.

The commandant of division,

(Signed) LA CAILLE.

[Translation.]

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New-York, August 15, 1802.

SIR,

I have received with great satisfaction your letter of this date, enclosing the answer of the commandant of division to my note. I hope the removal of the frigate will not prove a material inconvenience to the service—though rendered unnecessary by the assurance contained in the commandant's letter, I still receive it on the part of the citizens, as the evidence of a wish to promote harmony and dispel any fears that may have been entertained on the subject of the slaves.

I pray you to communicate these sentiments to the commandant, and accept my thanks for your ready attention to the request with which circumstances obliged me to trouble you. I have the honour to be, with respect, your most obedient servant.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

To citizen Archambal, commercial agent for the French republic

August 18.

Extract of a letter to a respectable commercial house in this city from their correspondent at Cadiz, dated July 6th, received by the schooner Rising Sun.

"Contrary to what I assured you in my last, we are still here, and our detention has been a fortunate circumstance; for it has ensured us the protection of a Swedish frigate, which came in here three days since to convoy Swedish and American merchantmen to the Mediterranean; and had we sailed alone from hence, there was great danger that we should have fallen into the hands of a new enemy, the emperor of Morocco having sent our consul out of his dominions, and proclaimed war against the United States on the 25th ult. I hope we have no danger to apprehend in going to Gibraltar; but it would be extremely imprudent to attempt to go unprotected; and if several more of our ships of war do not come out here soon, our commerce with the Mediterranean must be abandoned. The Tripolitans have lately captured two of our vessels, and one Swede. They and the Moors are now arming with a great deal of spirit. Commodore Morris aware of the danger, is coming here soon to convoy a number of our vessels to the westward. We shall sail to-morrow morning."

Two children of the king of Prussia have been inoculated for the vaccine. These are the first instances of this inoculation having been authorised by any sovereign prince.

We understand that 50 French negroes were sent yesterday afternoon from the French vessels at quarantine, to the hospital, Staten Island, sick.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.

A passenger in the ship Protector, captain Bull, arrived at New-York on Wednesday last, from Cadiz (which place she left on the 14th July) informs us, that commodore Morris, in consequence of the dismissal of Mr. Simpson, and the declaration of war by the emperor of Morocco, blockaded the port of Tangiers; that this bold measure had its effect upon the emperor, who requested that the American consul would return to the exercise of his functions for six months, which would afford an opportunity for making such a representation to the government of the United States, as might terminate the differences amicably. No intelligence, our informant adds, had been received at Cadiz of the engagement reported here, to have taken place in the Mediterranean, between the United States frigate Boston, capt. M'Neil, and several Tripolitan vessels. The two American brigs said to have been captured off Cape Pallas on the 17th June, are the Franklin and the Rose, both of Philadelphia; but accounts were received at Cadiz which contradicted this so far as respected the capture of two vessels—only one of the two (and which of them was not mentioned) is said to have fallen into the hands of the Barbarians. A fleet of French vessels, men of war and transports, to the number of 30, destined for St. Domingo, arrived at Cadiz a few days previous to the departure of the Protector; one division had sailed, and the remainder were expected to follow shortly. Markets very dull.

Letter from Mr. O'Brien, American consul at Algiers, mentions, that on the —— day of June, he saw an American vessel in possession of a Tripolitan corsair, passing the port of Algiers.

It is the general belief at Cadiz, that it will not be more than eight months, before there will be an open hostility on the part of all the Barbary powers against the United States. The emperor of Morocco wants money of us, and if he does not get it, he is determined to capture our merchantmen, and enslave their crews. May they soon receive tribute from the United States, through the muzzles of our cannon.

Annapolis, August 26.

To the Editor of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SIR,

THE following proposed laws of duelling have been by me examined carefully, and, I believe, that on deliberation, they will be approved by men of honour. To be sure, there is a considerable difference between the several sets of laws; but they are all excellent, and, in my humble opinion, the men who fight according to any of them, so as to be well reported by good honest seconds, should be reckoned as honourable as Cæsar or Alexander.

The truth, my dear fellow, is, that in my country, where the noble practice flourishes like the shamrock, and distinguishes my dear country above all others, I myself have fought in a great many different ways. But, after all, I am *here*, as hearty as you would wish to see a man in a summer's day, excepting a little lameness which I have in my right shoulder, and a little damned hitch in my gait. But what of that?

I should not, perhaps, have troubled you at this time, but I see, by a late paper, that Mr. Swartwout and Mr. Clinton, of New-York, whom I know just as much of as I do of Esau and Jacob, have lately fought pretty nearly according to the rules which I once fought by in mine own country. In that damned engagement I was unfairly killed, or, which is the same thing, I was left by my enemy, and his blackguard second, for dead on the field. He turned fairly round at the word "attention," and took a clever serious aim at my carcase before the word fire was given. Had I been worth thirty thousand a year he would have brought me down just as he did. The scoundrel was ashamed to shew his face amongst his honest countrymen, and so he came to Maryland. I did not die, as he expected, and so, having no family to bother me, I followed him, and I challenged him again. I chose to fight according to the second set of rules, under which no rascality could cleverly be practised. Well! he could not be off, and so we met again in the field of honour, with two of our countrymen for seconds, and at it we went. I had fired my second pistol, when he, thinking himself cocksure with his second fire, advanced fairly up to his line. But I rushed on him like a storm, and I clubbed my pistol and I knocked him down. I might have then beaten the few brains he had out of his head, because he had not fired his second pistol. But I spared him like a man; and, on my conscience, the seconds, in the newspaper, gave me credit as they ought.

Well! but the stupid ass challenged me again, and he chose to fight according to the 3d set of rules which I shall give you. For you must know, that the challenger, or his second, always has the privilege of choosing his mode, notwithstanding that, the paltroons say there are no certain rules at all, that they know of.—Or if there are, they were made by brutes. How silly some folks are. However, we fired two rounds a piece, according to the rules; whether they be rules or not I wounded his wig, and took off a small tip of his left year. He wounded my pantaloons, and just grazed my right buttock. So our seconds interfered, and told us there was enough. We then shook hands, and have been friends ever since, though the devil burn me, if ever I forget or forgive his behaviour in the beginning of the business. Likely enough he will remember my triumph in our second fight. But he occasioned me to come to this country of freedom, at the very nick of time. To say the truth, I should have left my country and come to America, even if he had not been before hand with me.

Since I have been here, I have done all I could to encourage a proper spirit amongst you. I see a very pretty inclination for duelling in those who have lost, but not in those who have gained, in the field of politics. I must, notwithstanding, confess, that I want to place myself in the latter class; and I may hereafter, if encouraged, give you more of my mind. I have a thousand diverting anecdotes of duels in Dublin.—For instance; I could tell if I pleased, as how six men were killed in one week, and no notice at all taken of them by the wise magistrates.—Here, I suppose, for want of knowing better, there would be a fine hullabaloo on such an occasion.—But my countrymen, by Christ, are more reasonable, I believe, as well as more brave and learned, than any other men on the face of the earth.

And now, according to promise, I give you in regular form, one after another, the three sets of duelling laws; who it was that made them, or when and where they were made, is nothing at all to the purpose—I wish only it could be supposed I made them myself.

FIRST SET.

1. Seconds toss up for position, and word of command.

2. Principals have each a pistol in his right hand. They are placed back to back, at the distance of 10 yards. The second who is to give the word shall first call "attention."

After the interval of 2 or 3 or 4 moments, he shall call "to the right about face." As soon as they shall, or in his opinion, ought to be turned, he shall call "fire," and the principals without pause shall fire. If either shall shoot before the word "fire," or in the opinion of both seconds shall pause after the word, he shall be deemed to act unfairly, and his enemy at the next turn, if able, shall have a deliberate aim; and, if he shall think proper, the duel shall cease. But on apology or submission, the seconds being judges, shall end the duel.

3. If either be wounded fairly, so as to receive assistance, the duel shall absolutely cease. If no wound, and nothing unfair, the duel shall go on as it began.

4. If at 2d shot neither be wounded, fairly or unfairly, it shall be at the challenger's option to proceed. If there be an unfair shot, the same proceeding as in the first instance.

5. After a third shot, the duel shall not proceed, without the approbation of both seconds—same regulation with respect to unfairness, &c.

6. After a fourth shot the duel shall not proceed, unless an unfair shot be given. In that case, the injured party shall have one deliberate shot.

7. A snap or flash equivalent to a fire.

SECOND SET.

1. Principals, each a pistol in each hand, stand face to face, at the distance of 20 yards. As soon as the challenger's second shall call, "on gentlemen," they may advance, and traverse and retreat within the breadth of five yards, which shall be marked. They may, at all times, use their pistols as they please, until all shall be discharged; and then the duel shall cease.

2. Each shall have a line marked two yards distant from the centre, beyond which line he shall not advance, unless he shall have fired both his pistols.—It is plain then that the firing can never be nearer than within 4 yards, the line of each being 2 yards from the centre, and 2 and 2 making 4.—If either principal, having advanced, shall retreat to a line within 4 yards from his original post, he shall be considered to have submitted; and on no pretence shall the duel proceed, but the seconds shall be bound to report him, if his adversary shall choose.

THIRD SET OF ARTICLES.

1. The challenger's second shall have choice of position, and the word of command.

1. The principals shall stand face to face, each having a pistol in his right hand, at the distance of 10 yards. And they shall fire at the word of command.—If, in the opinion of both seconds, there shall have been a pause of more than 3 moments, after the word, the shot shall be deemed unfair, and the other party shall be entitled to take a deliberate aim, not exceeding 5 moments after the word. If more than 5 moments, his shot shall be unfair, and his enemy shall have another shot, and so on *ad infinitum*. After this, it shall be at his option whether or not the duel shall proceed.

*2. If the duel proceed after the first shot, the distance shall be only seven and an half yards—in other respects, there shall be the same proceedings as before.

3. After two shots, if there be no wound, and nothing unfair, it shall be at the challenger's option, whether or not the duel shall proceed. If it shall proceed, the distance shall be only five yards. They shall stand back to back.—The second shall give the words, "*Attention*," to the right, &c. "*Fire*, as is before mentioned—and the same rules as before shall prevail; that is to say,

4. Whenever an unfair shot shall be given, there shall be a deliberate shot as aforesaid on the other side.

5. If either principal shall make an apology or confession, which, in the opinion of both seconds, ought to satisfy the other principal, after one fire, the duel shall absolutely cease, unless the apologist shall have fired unfairly, in which case he shall be exposed to a deliberate shot, if the other chooses.

6. A snap or flash equal to a fire.

General rule for all duels.

If one of the principals, acting unfairly, shall give a desperate or doubtful wound to his adversary, it is the duty of both seconds to arrest him, and insist on his standing a fire, if the other is able to shoot, unless he make a full unqualified submission. In that case they may let him go, and report him to the world. But it is not the meaning, that he shall be held, and forced to receive the fire. No! by Jesus! because the man who should hold might be shot without intending it. No! if fair words will not make him stand, let him and the devil go along.

Do you see, my dear Sir, now I have got on this subject, I could run on as long as I could wag a pen. But as you may not find it convenient to print all I could say, I for the present leave off, wishing you long life, and the pleasure of fighting once a month.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your very humble,

Obedient servant,

PATRICK FITZPATRICK.

Elk Ridge,
Aug. 22, 1802.

EXTRA LUCK.

The following paragraph is copied from a Boston paper, published in 1764:—

We hear from Barnstable, that the wife of a man in that county was lately delivered of two children; and besides this event, which undoubtedly gave him much pleasure, the wife of his negro man, the same night, was also delivered of a child. He was likewise

remarkably successful in the generation of his domestic animals, viz. his cow had two calves, his mare a colt, his sow a considerable number of pigs, his bitch a number of puppies, his cat kittened, and one of his hens hatched a brood of chickens—all in one night.

At this rate need we wonder at the rapid population and growth of our country?

[*Columbian Centinel.*]

I WILL SELL my plantation, on the north side of Severn river, containing from 900 to 1000 acres of land, with the improvements, &c. This tract of land is so well known for its valuable situation and prime quality of soil, that a further description is supposed unnecessary. Any person inclined to purchase will please to make application by letter, or personally, to the subscriber, Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland. The terms of sale will be reasonable, provided a part of the money is paid down.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

August 11, 1802.

THOMAS SHAW

Has removed his store opposite to Mr. JOSEPH EVANS's, where he offers for sale the following articles,

A HANDSOME well toned Piano forte, prints of Jefferson, Columbus, the Apotheosis of Washington, and the Death of general Wolfe.

Dressing glasses, japanned tea trays, plate warmers, dressing boxes, bottle coasters, bread and knife trays, plated, brass and japanned candlesticks, chamber lamps, with boxes of wicks, plated tea urns, castors, cans and goblets, mahogany knife cases, japanned and satin wood tea caddies, brass andirons, fenders, shovels tongs, and cinder sifters, writing and letter paper, quills, ink-powder, wafers, ink-stands, & slates, Reeve's patent water colours, India ink and rubber, colour tyles, black lead and camel hair pencils, and silver pencil cases, watch keys, seals, penknives, scissors, sleeve buttons, tooth brushes, and court plaister, iron, brass and stock door locks, cupboard, desk, trunk and drawer ditto, planes, hammers, chisels, screw drivers, nails, screws, tacks, sprigs, bolts, hinges, latches, commode handles, cloak pins, knives and forks, gun locks, boot hooks, snuffers and snuffer trays, house brooms, hearth ditto, white wash, shoe, furniture, and scrubbing brushes, tumblers, decanters, wine glasses, salts, goblets, punch glasses, plates, dishes, mugs, bowls and pitchers.

Teas, sugars, coffee, rice, pearl barley, sago, mace, allspice, nutmegs, starch, pepper, mustard, soap and candles, brandy, spirit, gin, whiskey, &c. with sundry other articles, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Annapolis, August 21, 1802.

Lands for Sale.

Will be SOLD, on Thursday the 9th day of September next on the premises,

THREE hundred and fifty-two acres of LAND, 4 miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, 12 from Baltimore-town, and 20 from Annapolis; there is a small field cleared on this place, some log buildings, a spring of good water within a few steps of the door, a stream running through the land sufficient to carry a mill in the dryest season, and a good mill-seat thereon, any quantity of wood and timber of the best kind; 50 or 60 acres of meadow may be made at a small expence. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, the remainder in one and two years, with interest. And, on Friday the 10th of the same month, will be sold, on the premises, 190 acres of land, on the head of South river, 6 miles from Annapolis; this land is adjoining the lands of Brice J. Worthington, Esq; and such as the common South river lands; there is on this farm some old buildings, a plenty of fruit, springs of good water, timber and wood in abundance, any quantity of cedar posts and chesnut rails may be got here; terms as above. And, on Saturday the 11th of the same month, will be sold, on the premises, 161½ acres of land, 6 miles from Annapolis, lying on Broad Creek, South river, and adjoining the lands of John Worthington, Esq; this is a handsome little farm, the buildings in good repair, a variety of fruit of the best kind, springs of good water convenient to the house, a plenty of timber and wood; this place has the advantage of a productive fishery; terms as above. The sale will begin each day at 11 o'clock, and attendance given; deeds executed when the terms of sale are complied with.

JOHN BURGESS,
MATILDA BURGESS,
SAMUEL BURGESS,
CALEB BURGESS,
REZIN SPURRIER, and WIVE.

Annapolis, August 4, 1802.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to do the house work of a small family; also a boy about twelve years of age. None need apply without being well recommended.

To the PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

In CHANCERY, August 7, 1802.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Nicholas Carroll, Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, William Smith, Abraham Vanbibber, and Isaac Vanbibber,

vs.

Anne Ogle, Rebecca Dulany, John Tasker Carter, Robert Mitchell, Priscilla Mitchell, Spencer Ball, Betsey Landon Ball, John James Maund, Harriot Lucy Maund, John Chenn, Sarah Fairfax Chenn, Harriot Peck, John Carter Peck, Emanuel Peck, Hugh Quinlan, Tasker Carter Quinlan, Thomas Jones, Francis Tasker Jones, Thomas Jones, the younger, Sarah Jeckall Jones, Elizabeth Jones, Jane Jones, Sophia Carter, Julia Carter, Anne Lowndes, Francis Lowndes, Benjamin Stoddert, Benjamin Stoddert, the younger, Elizabeth, Anne, Harriot, Richard, William, Rebecca, and Christopher Stoddert, Charles Lowndes, Levi Gantt, Harriot Gantt, and Benjamin Lowndes.

THE object of the bill is to obtain the recording of an indenture of bargain and sale from Benjamin Tasker, deceased, the ancestor of the defendants, whole heirs at law they are stated to be, to Daniel Dulany, and company, for a tract of land called PINEY GROVE, which indenture bears date July 2d, 1751, and was duly acknowledged on the 9th of the same month, but hath not yet been recorded, the omission to record not having proceeded from a fraudulent design or intention in any person whatever; the bill states, that the said conveyance was for the use of the said Daniel Dulany, Charles Carroll, son of Daniel, Doctor Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, and Benjamin Tasker, Jun. and their heirs, in equal fifth parts, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants; that their interest and estate under the said indenture hath passed by sundry devises and mesne conveyances to the complainants, in fee simple, as tenants in common, who are now seized and possessed of the said land; that the said Benjamin Tasker, the bargainor, died intestate, leaving four daughters his only children and co-heiresses at law, of whom Anne Ogle and Rebecca Dulany, the defendants, are alive; that Frances Carter and Elizabeth Lowndes, the other two of the said daughters, are dead; and that the other defendants are, by marriage or descent, their representatives and heirs at law.

The bill further states, that the defendant Rebecca Dulany resides in the state of Rhode-Island, the defendants John Tasker Carter, George Carter, Robert Mitchell, Priscilla Mitchell, Spencer Ball, Betty Landon, John James Maund, Harriot Lucy Maund, John Chenn, Sarah Fairfax Chenn, Harriot Peck, John Carter Peck, Emanuel Peck, Hugh Quinlan, Tasker Carter Quinlan, Thomas Jones, Francis Tasker Jones, Thomas Jones, the younger, Sarah Jekall Jones, and Elizabeth Jones, reside in the state of Virginia; and that the defendants Charles Lowndes, Francis Lowndes, Benjamin Stoddert, Benjamin Stoddert, the younger, Elizabeth, Anne, Harriot, William, Rebecca, and Christopher Stoddert, reside in George-town, in the district of Columbia; it is, on the complainants motion, ordered, that they procure a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer and in the Maryland Gazette, before the 15th day of September next, to the intent that the aforesaid defendants, and all other persons (if any there be) who are heirs of the said Benjamin Tasker, deceased, may have notice of the complainants application, and of the substance and object of their bill, and that each of the said heirs may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the second Tuesday in December next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Annapolis and George-Town MAIL-STAGE,

To run twice a week after the first of September next.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the mail-stage will leave Mr. Caton's inn, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Thursday, (after the above date) at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at George-town at six, P. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave M'Laughlin's tavern, George-town, every Wednesday and Saturday, at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Annapolis at six P. M. Fare, three dollars for each passenger, with an allowance of 20lbs. baggage—150lbs extra baggage to pay the same as a passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

HENRY COOKE,
THOMAS COOKENDERFER,
Proprietors.

August 11, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 30th of April, a stout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who says he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in London county, Virginia, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, shews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his cloathing an oznabrig shirt, kersey jacket and trousers, and has a large scar on his left ankle. The owner is requested to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be sold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 15th of September next, at the house of the subscriber, at 11 o'clock,

THE personal estate of the late MARTHA MARRIOTT, consisting of black cattle, sheep, hogs, and one valuable horse; likewise a quantity of household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. The terms of sale will be six months credit, the purchaser to give bond, or note, with approved security. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated.

JOSEPH MARRIOTT, Executor.

August 19, 1802.

To the Amateurs of Dancing.

THOSE who are desirous of becoming proficients in the polite art of dancing, are respectfully informed that Mr. Duport's SCHOOL will open by the beginning of September for the reception of young ladies and gentlemen, who will have the best opportunity that has ever offered itself in this city of perfecting themselves in different characters of dances, such as cadriels, of which Mr. Duport is the original composer in America, a variety of cotillions received yearly from Paris, allemande, Waltz de la cour minuet and gavotte, with the Devonshire minuet, and several fancy dances the most in vogue.

Mr. Duport's superiority in the various branches of his profession, the result of twenty years experience, is universally acknowledged by the first judges of the art.

A peculiar advantage enjoyed by the pupils of Mr. Duport is, that after six months instruction from him, they never require the assistance of any other master, but become themselves competent judges of the performance of others.

N. B. Those who honour Mr. Duport with their commands, or require further particulars, will please to apply to him in West-street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. B. Fowler, where cotillions and country dances of his own composition may be had.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of NYOL D'LALLIE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, therefore all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate to make payment, to

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

August 17, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

KENNEDY,

Carver, Gilder, and Looking-Glass Manufacturer, No. 2, North Gay-street, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he executes all kinds of ornamental carving and gilding looking-glass and picture frames, gerondoles, brackets, window cornices, gilt chairs, tables, &c. He has erected tables for the polishing and silvering of old looking-glasses, which will in every respect render them equal to new. He flatters himself, from the encouragement he has already received from several inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will be enabled to give that general satisfaction, which will be the height of his ambition, to accomplish which no exertion on his part shall be spared. He has, for their greater convenience and more correctly receiving their orders, appointed Mr. J. Shaw to receive their commands, which will be executed at his general prices, which are the lowest Philadelphia. The greatest allowance made for old looking-glasses in exchange.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on the 19th instant, a negro man who says his name is JOE, and belongs to JAMES WHITE, of Bourbon county, in the state of Kentucky, from whom he ran away in January last. Joe is a likely black fellow, five feet eight inches high, about twenty-seven years of age, has had his ears marked, has a testament in which he says he can read, and some paper partly wrote on, which he says he wrote himself; his cloathing is an old brown linen shirt, old blue cloth trousers, and blue cassimer shorts breeches, all very much worn. His master is requested to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of
Charles county, Maryland.

June 21, 1802.

District of Maryland,

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE,
July 13, 1802.

PURSUANT to the direction of an act of congress, paſſed the 16th of March laſt, "to amend" the "Act to lay and collect a direct tax"—*Public notification is hereby made*, That tranſcripts from the tax liſts of the collectors of direct tax, within the diſtrict, or ſtate of Maryland, exhibiting all lands, which, according to the proviſions of the act "to lay and collect a direct tax," are liable to be ſold for recovery of the ſaid tax; ſpecifying the perſons in whoſe names the aſſeſſments were originally made, and the ſums reſpectively due thereon, are lodged at this office, and are open to the free inſpection of all parties concerned; alſo, that the tax due on the ſaid lands may be paid, either to the collectors within whoſe diviſions or counties the aforeſaid lands are contained, or to the ſupervisor at this place, at any time within ſix months from the date hereof.

Notice is further given, that in purſuance of the aforeſaid amending act, the collectors of the direct tax within the diſtrict, or ſtate of Maryland, will proceed at the hour of twelve, on Monday the 17th day of January, 1803, at the places hereinafter mentioned, and will continue from day to day, until the buſineſs is completed, to ſell at public ſale, ſo much of all lands within their reſpective diſtricts, on which the direct tax or any part thereof, ſhall then remain unpaid, as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſame, together with all the coſts and charges incurred in preparing for, advertiſing, and making the ſaid ſales: That is to ſay,

In St. Mary's county, ſales will be commenced and proſecuted as aforeſaid, of all lands contained therein, on which any part of the direct tax ſhall remain unpaid—at the court-houſe of the ſaid county.

In Charles county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Calvert county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Prince-George's county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Montgomery county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In and for the part of the diſtrict of Columbia, heretofore within the ſtate of Maryland, at the Capitol in the city of Waſhington.

In Anne-Arundel county, at the ſtadt-houſe in Annapolis.

In Baltimore county, at the court-houſe in the city of Baltimore.

In and for the city of Baltimore, being a diſtinct collection diſtrict, at the court-houſe aforeſaid.

In Waſhington county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Frederick county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Allegany county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Harford county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Cæcil county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Kent county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Queen-Anne's county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Caroline county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Talbot county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Somerſet county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Dorcheſter county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Worceſter county, at the court-houſe thereof.

For the better information of all perſons whom this notification may concern, the amending act, excepting the laſt ſection thereof, which has no reference to thoſe ſales, is hereto ſubjoined.

JOHN KILTY, Supervisor of the Diſtrict of Maryland.

An ACT to amend an act, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress aſſembled*, That the collectors in each diſtrict ſhall prepare and tranſmit to their reſpective ſupervisors, correct liſts of all lands within their reſpective collection diſtricts, which by the act paſſed the fourteenth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States, they now are, or hereafter ſhall be authoriſed to advertiſe for ſale, ſpecifying therein the perſons in whoſe names the aſſeſſments were originally made, and the ſums due thereon, reſpectively: of which liſts it ſhall be the duty of the ſupervisor, in all caſes, to cauſe correct tranſcripts to be made out, and to cauſe to be inſerted, for five weeks ſucceſſively, in one or more news-papers publiſhed within his diſtrict, one of which ſhall be the gazette in which are publiſhed, by authority, the laws of the ſtate within thoſe limits the ſaid diſtrict may be compriſed, if there be any ſuch gazette, a notification that ſuch tranſcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inſpection of all parties concerned; and alſo notifying, that the tax due upon the ſaid lands may be paid to the collector within whoſe diviſion the aforeſaid lands are contained, or to the ſupervisor of the diſtrict, at any time within the ſpace of ſix months from the date of ſuch notification, and the time when, and places where ſales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax ſhall remain due after the expiration of the time aforeſaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in caſe of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforeſaid lands to pay within the aforeſaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their reſpective ſupervisors, ſhall immediately proceed to ſell at public ſale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertiſement of the ſupervisor, ſo much of the lands aforeſaid as may be ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſame, together with all the coſts and charges of preparing liſts, advertiſing and notifying as aforeſaid, and of ſale.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforeſaid tax, including all coſts and charges as aforeſaid, ſhall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real eſtate, on which the ſame has been aſſeſſed, until the tax due upon the ſame, including all coſts and charges, ſhall have been collected, or until a ſale ſhall have been affected, according to the proviſion of this act, or of the act to which this is a ſupplement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, In all caſes wherein any tract of land may have been aſſeſſed in one aſſeſſment, which at the time when ſuch aſſeſſment was made, was actually divided into two or more diſtinct parcels, each parcel having one or more diſtinct proprietor or proprietors, it ſhall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforeſaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus ſituated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon ſuch tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax ſhall have been thus paid, ſhall be for ever diſcharged from any part of the tax due under the original aſſeſſment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any caſe in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one perſon, may have been or hereafter ſhall be aſſeſſed in the name of another, and no ſale of the ſame ſhall yet have been made, the ſame proceedings ſhall be had for the ſale of the aforeſaid lands, in order to raiſe the tax aſſeſſed in relation to the ſame, as is provided by the eleventh ſection of the act to which this is a ſupplement, in the caſe of lands aſſeſſed, the owner whereof is unknown, and ſuch ſale ſhall transfer and paſs to the purchaſer, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of redemption reſerved to the owners of lands and tenements ſold under this act or the act to which this is a ſupplement, ſhall, in no wiſe, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which ſhall thus be ſold after the paſſing of this act, in order to avail themſelves of that right, ſhall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of ſale, for the uſe of the purchaſer, his heirs or aſſigns, of the amount of the ſaid tax, coſts and charges, with intereſt for the ſame, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum. 5X

Weſtern Shore General Court,

MAY TERM, 1802.

ORDERED by the court, That the buſineſs of the ſeveral counties of the weſtern ſhore be arranged in the following order:

Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Prince-George's,	The firſt week of the term.
Harford, Baltimore, and Anne-Arundel,	The ſecond week of the term.
Allegany, Waſhington, Frederick, and Montgomery,	The third week of the term.

And that all ſubpœnas for witneſſes to attend upon trials from Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, be returnable on the firſt day of the term, at ten o'clock, A. M.

And that all ſubpœnas for witneſſes to attend upon trials from Harford, Baltimore and Anne-Arundel counties, be returnable on the Monday of the ſecond week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And that all ſubpœnas for witneſſes to attend upon trials from Allegany, Waſhington, Frederick and Montgomery counties, be returnable on the Monday of the third week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And in caſe of the non attendance of any witneſs on any of thoſe days within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments to iſſue on application to the court.

Ordered, That the clerk of this court be directed to cauſe this order to be publiſhed weekly, for ſix weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraphe, and Bartgis's Republican Gazette.

Teſt. JOHN GWINN, Clk. G. C. W. S. 6X

NOTICE.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 30th of Auguſt next, at Mr. WILLIAM GATON'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

THE BRICK WIND-MILL, ſituate on the point commonly called The Wind-mill Point, in the ſaid city, containing ſeveral thouſand bricks, with the materials belonging to the ſame. The above mill and materials to be ſold on a credit of ſix months, the purchaſer giving bond, with ſecurity to be approved by the committee appointed to ſell the ſame. The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the committee,
THOS. HARWOOD, of Richd, clk.
Corporation.
July 29, 1802. 4X

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JAMES BRICE, Eſquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame, legally authenticated, and ſuch as may be indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

N. BRICE, Adminiſtrator of
JAMES BRICE.
Baltimore, July 17, 1802. 5

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Calvert county, in the ſtate of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of RICHARD CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the tenth day of January next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 29th day of June, 1802.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Calvert county,
Executor. 6X

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, teſtamentary letters on the perſonal eſtate of RICHARD WHITE, late of the aforeſaid county, deceaſed, do hereby warn all thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of the ſaid Richard White to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber, legally atteſted, on or before the 19th day of May, 1803, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment, to 5

MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.
Annapolis, July 21, 1802.

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,
Boot and Shoe-Maker,
Corn-Hill-ſtreet, Annapolis,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the public at large, and his cuſtomers in particular, for paſt favours, and hopes they will continue their cuſtom as uſual, he aſſures them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give complete ſatisfaction. He has laid in the beſt materials, and will execute his work in the neateſt manner. Gentlemen may ſuit themſelves with good and ſerviceable ſhoes for ſervants, on the uſual credit.

May 29, 1802. 7X

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers having obtained letters of adminiſtration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the eſtate of BENJAMIN WATKINS, late of the ſaid county, deceaſed, do hereby requeſt all perſons who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate to preſent them for adjuſtment, and all thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of the deceaſed are ſolicited to make immediate payment.

ANNE WATKINS,
WILLIAM HARWOOD,
JOHN WATKINS, of Stephen,
Executors.
July 26, 1802. 4

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his friends, and a generous public, for their cuſtom ſince he commenced buſineſs on his own account, and hopes, by his attention, to merit a continuance of the ſame. He takes the preſent opportunity to inform them, that he intends REMOVING from the ſtore now occupied by him, to that in the ſouth end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly oppoſite the market, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Abſalom Ridgely, on or about the 15th of September next. Anxious to accommodate his cuſtomers in the beſt manner he poſſibly can, he will, as uſual, keep conſtantly for ſale, a very general aſſortment of the neateſt and moſt faſhionable GOODS, the particulars too tedious to enumerate, which he is now ſelling and will continue to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, and will be very thankful to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

A large aſſortment of GROCERIES as uſual.

☞ A good deduction will be allowed for CASH.

JOSEPH EVANS.
Annapolis, July 29, 1802.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-houſe, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Eſq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houſes, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in poſſeſſion of the premiſes, or to

R. K. WATTS.
Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 9

LOST,

Supposed by Lending,

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclusive, in one volume—A return of them will much oblige

F. GREEN.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man who ſays his name is GEORGE, that he is a blackſmith by trade, and that he belongs to THOMAS SOTHORON, of Stafford county, Virginia; he appears to be about twenty-five years of age, about ſix feet high, has a ſcar on his left eye-brow, and has an impediment in his ſpeech; his clothing a Bath coating coat and blue overalls.

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of
Prince-George's county.
July 23, 1802. 3X

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.